
ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

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A current mirror circuit provides an excellent current that does not deteriorate, even when the power source is a lower supply voltage. A mirror current flows in a first MOS transistor when a constant current flows in the MOS transistor from a current source. A subtracter outputs the difference between voltage V_{g1} of the gate of the MOS transistor and voltage V_{d1} of the drain, and applies this difference to the gate of a second MOS transistor. When the power-supply voltage of this circuit becomes a lower supply voltage and the absolute value of V_{d1} decreases, the MOS transistors enter the triode region, and the mirror current decreases. When the absolute value of V_{d1} decreases, because the difference between V_{g1} and V_{d1} becomes larger, the drain current of the second MOS transistor increases, and the amount by which the mirror current decreases is counterbalanced.
